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VITAL STATISTICS.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Connecticut, with a Registration Report for 1893, relating to Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Divorce. New Haven, 1895. Pp. xlvii, 325, 196.

The estimates of population adopted for calculation in the Registration Report are the same as those of 1892, though it is admitted that the estimates must be regarded as only rough approximations. In 52 of the towns the deaths during the year exceeded the births, and the natural loss in those towns was 329. There were only two towns of over 3000 population that showed a natural loss or excess of deaths over births. Complaint is made of the negligence existing among doctors in making returns of births. This seriously interferes with accurate calculation of vital statistics, as no dependence can be placed upon the birth rates. There is a gradual lessening percentage of births of American parents during the last 10 years, and a corresponding increased percentage of foreign parentage. In 1884, of the cases reported, 47 per cent were of American parents; in 1893 but 41.8 per cent.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York. Vols. 1 and 2, and maps. New York, 1894. Pp. 869, 510.

Pages 674-869 are devoted to the mortality returns of the state, and Vol. 2 to the subject of tuberculosis in cattle.

Monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health of New York. August, 1894, to January, 1895.

St. Louis Health Department. Monthly Reports. August, 1894, to February, 1895.

State Board of Health Bulletin of Tennessee. Nos. 111-117. September, 20, 1894, to March 20, 1895.

Nashville Condensed Monthly Statements of Mortality. September, 1894, to February, 1895.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island for the Year Ending December 31, 1893, and the Registration Report of 1892. Providence, 1894. Pp. 193, 271.

Bulletin of the State Board of Health of North Carolina. September, 1894, to February, 1895.

Supplement to the Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland. Edinburgh, 1895. Pp. lxxii, 157.

This report is a summary of the period 1881-90, and is the supplement published once in ten years. A careful table is given relating to the occupation of males and their mortality. In 41 of the 73 occupations, at the age period 45 to 65, the mean mortality rate per thousand is 24.34, the highest occurring under the headings of Jute Manufacturer, 36.60; Earthenware, China, and Glass Manufacturer, 37.19; Dock Laborer, 37.42; Mason, Brick-Layer, and Marble Worker, 38.24; Messenger, Porter (not government, nor railway), 42.04; Dyer, Scourer, and Calenderer, 47.95; Hotel Keeper, Inn Keeper, Publican, 49.27; and Hawker, 53.22. The lowest rates are Domestic, In-Door Servant, 12.62; Engineer and Machine Maker, 12.31; General Shop-Keeper, 11.85; Railway Engineer Driver, Stoker, 11.81; and Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, 8.31.

Clergymen have a comparative mortality figure of 581, that for all males being 1000. Advocates and solicitors show a mortality figure of 901; physicians, surgeons, and dentists, 1109; farmers, and glaziers, nursery-men, and seeds-men, 649; game keepers, 487; coachmen, cabmen, and grooms, 1271; brewers and distillers, 1048; hotel servants, 1445; law clerks, 1176; bank and insurance servants, 889; grocers, 917; butchers, 1098; shoemakers, 1201; cotton manufacturers, 783; painters, 1116; coal miners, 973; hawkers, 1839; school-masters and professors, 706; agricultural laborers, 532; shippers, 530; fishermen, 770; commercial travellers, 964; hotel keepers and publicans, 2308; domestic in-door servants, 599; commercial clerks, 1005; chemists, 925; drapers and mercers, 872; tailors, 1091; printers, 988; mason and marble workers, 1441; carpenters, 848, engine drivers, 863.

DEMOGRAPHY.

Results of a Census taken for the Night of April 5, 1891. Part 8. *Occupations.* Published by the Government Statistician. Sydney, 1894. Pp. 152.

The same classification of occupations has been followed since 1861 without much variation. In the first place, the population is divided